

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OU DH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 13th January, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 7th January, referring to the despatch of the Boundary Commission, observes that, if the Commission succeeds in settling the Russo-Afghán frontier, well and good. But even if no satisfactory conclusion be arrived at in that matter, the measure has served several useful purposes. The friendship of Abdul Rahmán has been put to the test, and the Afgháns have been convinced that the British Government will not allow the Russians to encroach upon their territory. The Russians, too, have been convinced that England will not suffer them to advance further. Moreover, the British officers of the Commission will be able to obtain

Circulation,
700 copies.

a great deal of useful information about Central Asia and to win the sympathy and good will of Central Asian tribes.

Circulation,
605 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 7th January, advertising to the occupation of Bhamo by the Chinese, remarks that the French are

sure to assist King Thebaw in his endeavours to recover the place in order to establish their influence in Upper Burma. The increase of both the Chinese and the French influence in that country would be injurious to British interests. Hence the British Government should no longer view Burmese affairs with indifference.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 10th January, states that it appears that when a European calls upon the King of Burmah, he has to put off his shoes, disarm himself, and remain kneeling at a certain distance from the throne. A British envoy, who once had occasion to go to the Burmese Court, was unable to remain long on his knees, and the persons present on the occasion burst out into a fit of laughter in consequence. The *London Times* and other English journals condemn the etiquette of the Burmese Court. Are they unaware that natives are subjected to nearly the same treatment in the matter of shoes at the hand of European officers in this country? They should know that the King of Burmah is only following the custom of their countrymen here.

Circulation,
420 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th January, observes that the *Civil and Military Gazette* lately stated on trustworthy authority that some Russian spies had entered Kábul in the disguise of Turkomans and had been very kindly received by the Amír. The *Rahbar* has also received information from the frontier as to the presence of Russian spies at the Afghán capital. But it is not at all surprised at the news. It has always been of opinion that Russian spies are present not only in Afghánistán, but also at all the important places

in this country, and that Abdul Rahman having long subsisted on Russian gold, his sympathies are with the Russians. Among other grounds on which the existence of friendship between the Amir and the Russian Government is generally inferred, a strong one is that he keeps his treasures in Turkestan and not at Kábul. As the Russian Government has sent its spies to Afghánistán and this country, the British Government should be also on the alert and send its spies to Central Asia and Russia.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th January, is glad to state that it is believed that Sir Alfred Lyall has resolved to appoint an additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh in consequence of the heavy arrears of work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and advises His Honor to bestow the new appointment on Mr. Justice Mahmud.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 10th January, referring to the rumour about the purchase of the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway by Government from the Railway Company in July next, concurs with the *Civil and Military Gazette* in protesting against the purchase. The measure will not be very beneficial to Government financially. At present the market value of a £100 share is £125, and surely Government cannot raise a loan in this country at less than 4 per cent interest. As regards political considerations, it should be observed that the Railway authorities made very satisfactory arrangements for the transport of troops during the late Afghán war, and there is no reason to think that they will not acquit themselves as well if the carriage of troops again becomes necessary in the future. The travelling public will certainly never approve of the measure in question. Mr. David Ross, the popular Traffic Manager of that

Proposed appointment
of an additional Judicial
Commissioner for Oudh.

Purchase of the Sindh,
Panjáb, and Delhi Rail-
way by Government.

line, has always been ready to redress the just grievances of passengers. But the management of the line in the hand of Government officers may become as bad as is that of the Panjáb Northern State Railway at present.

The same paper states that the vice-president of the Umballa Municipal Committee has published a complaint in all the leading English newspapers to the effect that at the late New Year's Day Darbar there the Commissioner held up the Municipal Committee to ridicule, and that the whole Committee is ready to resign *en masse* in consequence. The atmosphere of Umballa does not appear to be very favourable to the growth of political feeling among the natives. If the memory of the *Shafiq* does not fail it, the Deputy Commissioner of that place rebuked the native officials who attended Bábu Surendra Náth's lecture during his late visit. The Municipal Commissioners should not do anything at the spur of the moment. Sir Charles Aitchison is sure to interfere and do them justice.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 10th January, advertising to the rumour about Dr. Leitner's intention to retire from the public service owing to the appointment of Mr. Ibbetson, a Civilian, as Officiating Director of Public Instruction in the Panjáb in disregard of his claims, remarks that when Colonel Holroyd went on leave, the post was first offered to Mr. Pearson, Inspector of Schools. On Mr. Pearson's declining it, Mr. Ibbetson was appointed to act as Director. But it was generally believed that when Dr. Leitner, who is next to Mr. Pearson in the Educational Service of the province and who was at home on furlough at the time, returned, he would be made Director. This has not been done, and he has applied for pension probably owing to that reason. He enjoys world-wide fame as a scholar and has done yeoman's service in the cause of education in the province. The establish-

ment of the Anjuman-i-Panjáb and the Panjáb University are due to his exertions. He has done a great deal in the way of popularizing British rule with the natives. The *Panjábí* urges that the Government should do him justice and induce him to withdraw his application for pension.

The *Aftáb-i-Hind* (Jallandar), of the 10th January, regrets to observe that the late re-organization of the civil administration in the Panjáb has involved great loss to the pleaders of the Lahore Chief Court. An idea of their loss may be formed from the fact that during the whole of December last only five suits were instituted and decided in that Court.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 9th January, regrets to say that theft, adultery, and other such offences, which are almost unknown in Native States, are largely prevalent in British territories. The prevalence of crime in the latter can be only attributed to the undue leniency shown by some officers to offenders. Sometimes criminals, when offences have been clearly brought home to them, are let off on mere legal grounds.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Wagdyá-i-Álam* (Ghazipur), of the 5th January, is surprised that when even the use of obscene language in public is an offence under the Penal Code, prostitution is exempt from punishment. Hence professional prostitutes, who are the bane of society and are responsible for a great deal of crime, are daily increasing in number. Moreover, young erring widows often bring their friends and relatives into disrepute by their misconduct. If interference with prostitution be considered unjustifiable on the principle of liberty of action, interference in cases of attempts at suicide is unjustifiable on the same principle. The evil practice in question is opposed to every system of religion and morality and should be checked by being made penal.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 9th January, rejoices to hear that Sir Charles Aitchison has again undertaken to arbitrate between Rája Harbans Singh and Sardár Narendrá Singh, and to settle their dispute amicably. If the rumour is true, they ought to be very thankful to His Honor for his intervention, because in that case they will be saved the enormous trouble and ruinous cost of civil litigation. The Panjáb may be justly proud of having such a kind and sympathetic ruler. (The *Akhbár-i-Am*, Lahore, of the 7th January, also expresses great satisfaction at His Honor's intervention.)

Circulation,
525 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 6th January, writing from Amritsar, is glad to state that the subject of expulsion of prostitutes from the city is at present seriously engaging the attention of the local Municipal Committee. It is proposed to expel them from all streets and lanes and to assign them a place outside the city for their residence. If the committee adopts and carries out the scheme, it will set a noble example to other places. It is time that something should be done to check the increase of prostitutes, who do an incalculable amount of mischief to the community throughout the country. At Amritsar the number of such women, who openly carry on their vile trade, exceeds 500.

Circulation,
110 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 2nd January, observes that some Anglo-Indian journals state that the native demonstrations made in honour of Lord Ripon were the work of professional wire-pullers. But their statement is utterly unfounded. The enthusiasm exhibited by natives in honour of his Lordship was quite genuine. His Lordship, being a true friend of this country, had won the hearts of the people. If he was unable to carry out some of his benevolent measures,

the fault was not his. It is open to all Europeans in this country to acquire still greater popularity. The natives are a very grateful people and are always ready to do honour to their benefactors.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 8th January, writing from Dasuya, Hoshiarpur Settlement Hoshiarpur, with reference to the Hoshiarpur Settlement, which has lately been completed, complains that Settlement officials extorted bribes from the agricultural classes in different ways. Lands, of the same kind situated in the same mahál and even in the same village, have been treated as of different kinds and differently assessed. There are two kinds of waste lands; one of which is entirely exempt from the payment of revenue, and the other is slightly assessed. The Settlement officials have dishonestly placed lands of one class into the other, and *vice versa*. There are about four hundred acres of diluvion, but no allowance has been made for it in assessing the revenue. Revenue-free lands, held by persons from the time of native kings, have been assessed. It is to be regretted that the offices of zaildárs and girdáwars, who fleece the people, have not been abolished. Could not lambardárs do the work of zaildárs and kanúngos that of girdáwars?

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th January, in an article communicated by a kanúngo, states that, since kanúngos and patwáris have been placed under the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, their condition has not improved in any way, but has become worse than before. The two offices have ceased to be hereditary. However able and experienced a kanúngo may be, he is considered as incompetent if he fails to pass the prescribed examination. All the muharrirs and clerks employed in the tahsil-dárs' and the Collectors' offices receive promotion and gradually ascend the official ladder, but unfortunate kanúngos

Circulation,
168 copies.

Kanúngos in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

and central kanúngos always stick to their offices and receive no promotion. Sometimes the central kanúngo, the Deputy Collector, the Collector, the Inspector and the Assistant Director give different instructions to kanúngos for keeping their registers, and in that case they are reduced to great straits and do not know whose orders to obey. Evidently it is impossible for them to repeatedly alter their registers in accordance with the orders of their many superior officers. There is another matter that deserves to be noticed. The *khasra* is kept, while the *jinswár* is destroyed. This is a mistake. The latter register, which is prepared with great difficulty, and from which the former can be always compiled, should be preserved.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 7th January, states

Removal of public offices from Calcutta to Simla and native clerks.

that it is believed that the native assistants, employed in the public offices which have been permanently removed from Calcutta to Simla, will shortly forward memorials to the Viceroy protesting against the measure. Their case is really a very hard one and deserves full consideration at the hand of His Excellency. Having been born and brought up under the warm climate of Bengal, they cannot stand the cold of Simla during the winter. Moreover, they are exposed to all the disadvantages of expatriation and separation from their friends and relatives. When the officers themselves come down to the plains during the cold weather, there seems to be no good reason why the unfortunate clerks should be left behind at the hills. True, Government is saved the travelling expenses of the latter by permanently locating them at Simla, but the saving effected is nominal.

The same paper is glad to state that the Government of India desires to remove all restrictions as to the admission of natives to the Survey Department and to place the native survey officials

Employment of natives in the Survey Department.

on a footing of equality with Europeans in the matter of pay and allowances. This is as it should be. No distinction should be made between natives and Europeans in any branch of the public service.

A correspondent of the same paper, of the 9th January, writing from Cawnpore, states that he lately had occasion to go to Allahabad.

Want of good feeling between Europeans and natives.

He booked himself as a first class passenger and took his seat in that class of carriage. But a European passenger, who was already seated in that carriage, would not allow him to sit there. He reported the matter to a railway official, who advised him to travel second class. He returned the first class ticket to the booking-clerk and obtained a second-class one, but met with the same difficulty in that class. Hence he again changed his ticket and travelled intermediate class. Such incidents prevent natives of position from travelling first or second class. No sympathy is possible between Europeans and natives until the former mend their ways.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for January, is glad to state that the Allahabad police have at last bestirred themselves. Although they have not yet been able to discover thieves, they show some activity in the way of checking gambling and are found to be on the alert at night. They have made themselves a terror to respectable and peaceful persons, but they should on the contrary endeavour to keep bad characters and thieves in check. The *Pradip* asks the municipal committee to light also by-streets and by-lanes in order to prevent thefts.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper states that, as Inspectors of Schools have been greatly relieved of their work by school committees, there is now no need for keeping so many Inspectors. It would be a good thing if some Inspectorships were

Suggested abolition of some Inspectorships of Schools and the recruitment of the office of Director of Public Instruction in the United Provinces.

abolished, and the saving effected in that way were devoted to strengthening the staff of teachers in schools and to improving the position of teachers. It is to be hoped that the new Director of Public Instruction will take the proposal into his consideration. Moreover, he should recruit his office from among able persons.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Vritta Dhára* (Dhár), of the 8th January, referring to the case of a European railway official, who in the attempt to shoot a tiger was attacked and severely wounded by the brute, and died in the hospital, remarks that a large crowd of natives was present at the scene of action, but that as they were unarmed, they were unable to save him. On the contrary, they had to fly for their own safety. It is to be regretted that natives, who were formerly good sportsmen, have been reduced to such a helpless condition by being deprived of their arms. It is time that Government should again allow them to carry arms, especially as a powerful enemy like Russia is rapidly advancing towards this country with hostile designs. Government is not justified in apprehending any danger from them.

Circulation,
110 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 9th January, adverting to the recommendation of the Education Commission for the grant of aid to indigenous schools, remarks that the measure will improve the condition of those schools and encourage the spread of elementary instruction.

Several Lahore papers, received this week, highly praise the late Darbār held at Lahore on New Year's Day. New Year's Day by the Lieutenant-Governor in honour of the anniversary of the Delhi Imperial Assemblage. This year the Darbār was held with great *cold* on the parade-ground, and not at the Government House as usual. His Honor received an address from the Municipal

Committee, and bestowed *khilats* on several persons. There were races, games, illuminations, and pyrotechnic displays on the occasion.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 6th January, is glad to state that the booking-office at Lahore is now always open. This arrangement is good and will save passengers a great deal of inconvenience to which they were hitherto exposed in obtaining tickets. The *Nūr* makes the following suggestions for the consideration of railway authorities : (1) The restriction as to a ticket being used the same day on which it is issued should be removed, and no ticket should become void until it has been used and disfigured by railway officials. (2) The number of seats in a compartment should be reduced to six. Over-crowding causes great discomfort to passengers, especially to those who have to perform long journeys at a stretch. Moreover, privies should be provided in third class carriages, as has already been done on the Rājputana and the Deccan lines. The third class passengers are entitled to every necessary comfort, inasmuch as they contribute the lion's share of the Railway Company's income. (3) Satisfactory arrangements should be made for the preservation of order among passengers at the time of the arrival of a train at a large station. At present the greatest possible confusion prevails on the occasion. Passengers who have reached their destination leave the carriages, and new passengers take their seats in great hurry.

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Khair Khudh-i-Alam* (Delhi), of the 8th January, referring to the frequent non-delivery or wrong delivery of paid letters by postal peons at Delhi, thinks that such mistakes chiefly arise from pressure of work, and urges that the number of sorters and delivery peons at the post-office there should be

Circulation,
190 copies.

increased. Moreover, some sort of check should be provided on delivery peons in regard to such letters.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
110 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 9th January, is glad to state that many persons are bent on encouraging Hindu widow-marriage by any means. There can hardly be two opinions as to the pressing need for such a reform. But the advocates of the new departure should proceed slowly and cautiously.

The same paper expresses deep regret at the death of Bābu Harish Chandra, a well-known Hindi scholar and poet of Benares. In consideration of his services to Hindi literature the editors of Hindi newspapers always called him *Bhāratendu*, or the Moon of India. (The *Bhārat Jīwan*, Benares, of the 12th January, goes in mourning and deplores the Bābu's death with profound grief and sorrow.)

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nār* (Lahore), of the 8th January, publishes an account of the evening party held at the Anjuman-i-Panjāb Hall at Lahore on the 5th idem in commemoration of the first anniversary of the *Rashtq-i-Hind* newspaper of Lahore. About two hundred persons are said to have attended the meeting, among whom were Nawāb Nawāzish Ali Khān; Rāja Jahāndād Khān, Extra Assistant Commissioner; Faqir Saiyid Jamālu-l-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner; Mr. David Ross, Traffic Manager, Sindh, Panjāb, and Delhi Railway; Bhāi Mihān Singh, Honorary Magistrate; Sardār Amar Singh, City Inspector of Police, and other respectable persons. Sardār Muhammad Haiyāt Khān, who was unable to attend the meeting, conveyed his contratulations by telegraph to the editor of the *Rashtq*. Several speeches, suited to the occasion, were delivered, praising the editor for the liberty with which he had conducted his paper.

The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 7th January, publishes a brief account of the public meeting, held at Allahabad on four days during the late Christmas, under the auspices of the Prayag Hindu Samāj, to consider the subject of encouragement of Hindi and other useful measures. About fifty persons, sympathizing with the objects of the meeting, came from many places in Northern India and took part in the proceedings.

Circulation,
700 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur, ...	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Jan. 10th	1884-85. Jan. 11th	150 copies.
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 5th, 7th & 9th	" 8th, 10th & 12th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	7th	8th	150 "
4	<i>Aina-i-Sikandar</i>	... Moradabad ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	2nd	9th	80 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Dilwar Ali	8th	11th	145 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Munarrab Husain Khan.	6th	9th	80 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	7th	10th	1,380 "
8	<i>Akhtar-i-Quds</i>	... Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Weekly	Ali Husain	9th	11th	...
9	<i>Akmal-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-ud-din	6th	"	...
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	6th & 10th	" 8th & 12th respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
11	<i>Almorak Akhbar</i>	... Almorak ...	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	5th	8th	102 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow, ...	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	3rd	"	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	3rd & 10th	" 7th & 13th respectively.	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
14	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Allahabad ...	Hindi-English.	Ditto	Tota Ram	2nd & 9th	" 7th & 11th respectively.	110 copies.
15	<i>Bharat Nayan</i>	... Benares ...	Hindi	Ditto	Ram Krishn Varma	12th	" 13th	1,400 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
36	Kash-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	1884-85. Jan. 6th, 8th & 10th.	1884-85. Jan. 5th, 12th & 19th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.).
37	Zama-i-Nar	Jadunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	Dec. 21st & 8th	8th	84 copies.
38	Lawrence's Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbala-i-din	Jan. 7th	12th	130
39	Lytton's Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Balaji Das	8th	10th	300
40	Masir-i-Qasr	Jodhpur	Hindi, Urdu.	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	5th	7th	90
41	Masir-i-Nar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	6th	8th	200
42	Masir-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durg Prasad	3rd	8th & 15th respectively.	30
43	Masir-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	1st & 8th	11th & 18th respectively.	200
44	Masir-i-Nar	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mahsbulah	9th	12th	175
45	Masir-i-Nar	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	5th	7th	270
46	Masir-i-Nar	Barabanki,	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf,	1st	9th	100
47	Masir-i-Nar	Meerut	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ali Jan	30th	9th	75
48	Masir-i-Nar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Bihar Lal	Dec. 1st	17th	125
49	Masir-i-Nar	Moradabad,	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Dec. 20th	8th	175
50	Masir-i-Nar	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Rahmatullah Khan	Jan. 8th	17th	168
51	Masir-i-Nar	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar	Dec. 16th, 24th & 31st.	9th	165
52	Masir-i-Nar	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Krishna	Jan. 7th	7th	350
53	Masir-i-Nar	Patna,	Ditto	Ditto	Jamné Das	6th	7th	98
54	Masir-i-Nar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunī Bihārī Lal	For Jan.	9th	180
55	Masir-i-Nar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Veji Prasad	Dec. 27th & 3rd Jan.	16th & 19th respectively.	119

55	Nār Afshān	Ludhiānā,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton...	8th	10th	775	"
56	Nār-i-Badāsh	Lonā	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	11th	300	"
57	Nār-i-Badāsh	Allahābād,	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	"	8th	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)	"
58	Nār-i-Badāsh	Gawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqūb,	10th	10th & 13th	375 copies.	"
59	Nār-i-Badāsh	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	1st & 8th	11th & 13th respectively.	200	"
60	Nār-i-Badāsh	Hārā	Māthī-King- shah,	Ditto	Bāstdeva Bhāskar,	7th	8th	350	"
61	Nār-i-Badāsh	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Shen Ptasā	7th to 13th	7th to 13th respectively.	605 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)	"
62	Panjābī Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim,	7th & 10th	11th & 13th respectively.	275 copies.	"
63	Panjābī Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-i-din	8th	10th	89	"
64	Panjābī Akhbar	Pattā	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	6th	8th	363	"
65	Panjābī Akhbar	Allahābād,	Hindi	Ditto	Devati Nandan	7th	7th	700	"
66	Panjābī Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	4th	"	110	"
67	Panjābī Akhbar	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	"	12th & 13th	110	"
68	Panjābī Akhbar	Shikot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	24th, 1st & 8th Jan.	8th & 13th	400	"
69	Panjābī Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mubarram Ali	10th	12th	490	"
70	Panjābī Akhbar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	7th	8th	350	"
71	Panjābī Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	6th, 8th, 9th & 10th.	7th, 9th, 11th & 12th res- pectively.	420	"
72	Panjābī Akhbar	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi,	Weekly	Murad Ali	5th	7th	160	"
73	Panjābī Akhbar	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Shiva Nath	For Jan.	11th	500	"
74	Panjābī Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Hargopal	Jan. 7th	"	700	"
75	Panjābī Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahā Narayan	8th	10th	150	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
76	<i>Subh Kanderthalā</i> ...	Kaparthalā	Urdū	Weekly	Díván Mathurá Dás, Jan.	1884-85.	1884-85.	150 copies.
77	<i>Sādiqu-i-Akbar</i> ...	Bhāwalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwárká Náth ...	3rd 8th	Jan. 9th 12th	264 "
78	<i>Safir-i-Panjāb</i> ...	Hoshyarpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	Dec. 31st	10th	...
79	<i>Sajjan Krti Sudhāvar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindī	Ditto	Banshí Dhar ...	Jan. 5th	12th	215 "
80	<i>Shafiq-i-Hind</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdū	Ditto	Saifu-l-Hag	10th	"	100 "
81	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan	"	"	175 "
82	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrá.	6th	8th	"
83	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i> ...	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	him.	"	"	100 "
84	<i>Sur-i-Qaisar</i> ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Banwári Lal	4th & 1st	7th & 13th	70 "
85	<i>Tahsib</i> ...	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Razá...	8th	respectively.	105 "
86	<i>Tamannat</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Ráhat Ali Khán ...	5th 8th	8th 10th	125 "
87	<i>Tattya-i-Hind</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Páran Chaud	"	"	198 "
88	<i>Victoria Paper</i> ...	Nálkot ...	Ditto	Daily	Kirrár Husain ...	4th to 8th	8th to 13th	900 "
89	<i>Vritt Dhara</i> ...	Dhar ...	Maráthi	Weekly	Gyán Chund	"	12th	120 "
90	<i>Waqya-i-Islam</i> ...	Ghazipur,	Urdū	Ditto	Hari Bháskar	5th	"	300 "
					Sirájul-dín Ahmad,	"	"	"

PRIYA DAS.

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